

to-day the American delegates said they would not abandon the hope to which they have clung that the French Government will appreciate the logic and reason that prompt the logical arguments of the naval ratios, but would consider them quite apart from the political and economic perplexities which appear to have greater weight with the French people.

For this reason reports current the last day or two that the French delegates were about to pack up their bags and depart for home have been regarded as at all probable. Such a move would cause genuine regret among the American delegates and, the latter believe, among the people of the entire country because of the adverse effect upon French prestige in the United States.

Since the exchange of notes between Secretary Hughes and Premier Briand ten days ago there has been no direct communication between the two Governments regarding the controversy over naval armaments. The Secretary dispatched two communications to the French Premier. One was an appeal to him for the withdrawal of the demand made for authority to build ten capital ships at an approximate cost of \$500,000,000.

In his request that the French demand for capital tonnage be reduced to the figures favored by the other naval Powers Mr. Hughes explicitly pointed out the tremendous burden that such privileges would impose on the heavily taxed French people now struggling against chronic oppression.

Conciliatory Spirit Cited.

Premier Briand replied by saying he had instructed the delegates of his country to accept the capital ship formula proposed by the American Government, but that they would insist upon greater privileges in the matter of auxiliary craft and submarines than were favored by this country. Secretary Hughes merely acknowledged this note. In doing so he expressed the hope that the conciliatory spirit manifested by the French Government in capital tonnage would be extended to auxiliary craft. Up to date his hope has not been realized.

The French naval experts submitted a counter proposal to the amended Hughes formula. They demanded submarine tonnage equivalent to that allocated to the United States and Great Britain, 90,000 tons. Under the Hughes revised proposal France and Italy were to have 31,000 tons of undersea craft and Japan 38,000. Italy expressed satisfaction with this arrangement. The Japanese delegates dissented, however, and claimed that the 54,000 tons allotted to their country under the original Hughes formula, which fixed 30,000 tons for Great Britain and the United States, was necessary for their national defense.

French acceptance of the 31,000 ton ratio would pave the way for the consent of Japan to assent to the reduced tonnage awarded them under the revised Hughes plan. The Japanese delegates would like more, but there is very good reason to justify the statement that rather than complicate the situation any further they will take the lesser amount.

Second Conference Talk.

There was a great deal of talk to-day among delegates as to the possibility of another conference being called to settle the auxiliary ship problem, including submarines. It is the official American view that the present conference should finish its work before there is talk of another conference. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the American delegates are "not anticipating a failure" in finally reaching an agreement on submarines. If such an agreement can be reached with France, the question of other auxiliary craft will be very easy to adjust.

It is the belief of President Harding that a formal proposal for another armament conference will be made before the adjournment of the present conference. The President will be greatly disappointed if the naval program favored by this country is not carried out. He has expressed the view that, regardless of the submarine controversy, there should be another conference to which the leading nations of the world should be invited.

The British delegates were also said to favor another international gathering to be held four or five years hence for the purpose of considering problems that may arise in the meantime. The British delegates refused to make any comment regarding the attitude of France on the submarine matter. They are still in their request that undersea craft be discarded as devices of defense. A spokesman for the British delegates said to-night that if the armaments conference does not put through its project limiting submarine tonnage his Government will insist on having a free hand to deal with the situation in any manner that seems appropriate and necessary.

Italians Are Vexed.

The Italian delegates amid vexation over the French attitude. They are opposing the suggestion that the conference adopt a principle of maintaining a status quo in regard to submarines until a future conference can be assembled. Italian spokesmen declared that such a policy would not be acceptable because under it Italy would be limited to a little less than 21,000 tons, while France would operate 31,000 tons.

The American delegates indicated to-night the subject of land armaments had not been finally closed. They intimated that a general resolution favoring reduction of land armaments throughout the world would probably be proposed, and they hope, adopted. This is the extent of probable action on land armaments.

The military advisers of some of the European countries are convinced that there will be no action on land armaments. Several distinguished military experts sent by European countries are planning to return to their homes at once.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA TO LEAVE.

Will Return to Japan Ahead of Other Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—Prince Tokugawa, one of the Japanese Arms Conference delegates, is planning to go home by the steamship Korea Maru, which is due to leave San Francisco for Yokohama January 11. The prince expects to visit New York City and Los Angeles before sailing and may leave Washington about January 6. He desires to return to his country ahead of the other delegates in order that he may take up his duties as president of the House of Peers.

EXCLUDE HOMELAND, JAPANESE SUGGEST

Delegates May Ask Written Definition to Accompany Pacific Treaty.

ASK NO AMENDMENT

Hanihara Believes It Best to Clarify, Though Not Important.

NOT SUPPORTING FRANCE

Position on Submarines Is One Purely of National Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—The Japanese arms conference delegation, it was understood to-day, may suggest informally to the delegates of Great Britain, France and the United States the drafting of a written agreement that the new four Power Pacific treaty be not construed as applicable to the islands generally considered as comprising the Japanese mainland.

The suggestion the Japanese may make, it was said, would be for something that would not amount to an amendment of the treaty but consist merely of a definition in written form.

World Clarify Scope.

Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, called on Secretary Hughes at the State Department late to-day and, although no announcement was made concerning the subjects discussed, there was some reason to believe that the four Power treaty entered the discussion. In this connection it is believed Baron Shidehara may have suggested the possibility of an exchange of notes to clarify its scope.

Cablegrams from Tokyo the last few days assert that practically the entire Japanese press strongly oppose any inclusion of the mainland. The opposition is based on the idea that Japan does not desire that her mainland be included while the mainland of the other signatories, Great Britain, United States and France, is excluded.

Mr. Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates, said the press of his country was distinctly opposed to the inclusion of the mainland of Japan within the meaning of the treaty.

"Our newspapers think it is not dignified to include our homeland," he said. "Will Japan propose an amendment to the treaty?" he was asked.

"I hardly think so," he replied. "M. Hanihara said he could answer the question whether Japan was committed to the inclusion of Japan proper under the terms 'insular possessions' and 'insular dominions,' but he emphasized that in any event Japan did not consider the question to be an important one. He gave the impression that it would be better to clarify, however, the meaning of the treaty so that there would be no opportunity in the future for any misunderstandings as to what its terms they indicate."

An interpretation not applying the treaty to the major Japanese islands would be a reversal of the understanding said to have existed between the Japanese and the other nations when the treaty was signed. It would be adverse also to the interpretation announced by the American delegation, but in harmony with that voiced by President Harding. Should the Tokyo Government decide formally to suggest such an agreement the move might precipitate an intricate situation in the conference.

Not Supporting France.

In Japanese quarters it was emphasized to-night that the Japanese delegation was not in a position of supporting the claims of France to a 90,000 submarine tonnage. Japan, it was said, was objecting to the American plan solely from the viewpoint of her own national interest, which she felt required the maintenance of 54,000 tons of submarines instead of the 31,000 she would have under the American plan.

The Japanese, however, are in communication with Tokyo, and it was declared for them that they did not consider that the last day of the conference was a day for an ultimatum agreement that would include all classes of naval craft.

"We are not adding France," said Vice-Foreign Minister Hanihara of the Japanese delegation to-night. "We adhere to the original American proposal which gives Japan 54,000 tons of submarines. We do not care whether Japan may have in submarines. The question now is whether we are ready to come into some new arrangement."

When asked whether Japan was willing to reduce her allotment of submarines, "if it is necessary in the interest of compromise," he replied, "That remains to be seen. I cannot commit myself now."

REPARATIONS BODY TO HEAR GERMAN OFFER

Meets To-morrow to Listen to Debt Proposals.

PARIS, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—The Reparations Commission has decided to hold a special session on Thursday to hear Dr. Fischer, chairman of the German War Debt Commission, and other German officials concerning Germany's reparations obligations.

It was said in French official quarters that the German representatives offered to pay the January 1922 reparations installments of 200,000,000 marks gold each under certain conditions which these officials are expected to name. Germany has requested this hearing so that the German officials might obtain first hand information which would enable them to give a complete answer to the commission's note of December 16. One of Germany's conditions is believed to be definite delay in the payment of subsequent installments.

CHINA HAS NEW CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—Composition of the new Chinese Cabinet, which assumed office December 25, was reported to-day to the State Department as follows: Premier, Liang Shih-Yi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, W. W. Yen; Minister of Finance, Chang Hu; Minister of War, Kwei-Ching; Minister of the Navy, Li Ting-Huei; Minister of Communications, Yen Kung-Chao; Minister of Justice, Wang Ching-Hui; Minister of Commerce, Chi Yang-Shan; Minister of the Interior, Kao Ling-wel; Minister of Education, Huang Yen-Pei.

Tokio Would Turn Chita into a Japanese Colony

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Japanese Government at the conference of Dairen with the Far Eastern Republic of Chita has submitted demands, which, if accepted, would mean that the republic would become a Japanese colony, the trade delegation of that republic, now in Washington, was informed to-day in a cable message.

"1. That Japanese subjects be given equal rights and privileges with citizens of the Far Eastern Republic.

"2. Abolition of all laws limiting the rights of Japanese subjects.

"3. Destruction of fortifications in Vladivostok and in the maritime province.

"4. The right of Japan to maintain military guards in the Far Eastern Republic.

SHANTUNG PARLEY SOON TO BE REVIVED

Tokio Sustains Delegates in Refusing Latest Demands, but Leaves Door Open.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.

The Japanese delegates announced to-day they had received the reply of the Government at Tokio to their report on the breakup of "conversations" with the Chinese delegates relative to Shantung. Spokesmen for the delegation refused to divulge the nature of the Japanese Government's reply.

From unofficial sources it is learned the Tokio Government upholds the Japanese delegates in refusing to make further concessions to the Chinese delegates with the result that pressure will have to be used by Secretary of State Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour in bringing about a resumption of the "conversations." The American and British delegates have been in consultation and have their course mapped out.

While the Japanese reply refuses to yield to the Chinese demands, the possibility of a settlement in a spirit of accommodation may make it possible for negotiations to be resumed.

It is confidently believed here that Japan is prepared to make further concessions, but these concessions will be in the nature of a compromise and final decision will be held up until the Manchuria question is approached in order that the Shantung question may be used as a trading issue. Up to this time the Chinese have refused to consider the Shantung question in connection with anything else.

The question of tariff autonomy for China continues to force itself upon consideration of the conference. The Japanese have explained they will object to too radical tariff increase by the Chinese. They fear its effect upon Japanese markets which rely upon China as a most profitable customer.

A subcommittee of the Far Eastern committee met to-day to consider the question of tariff for China and it is the belief of the Chinese delegates that a compromise will result.

This compromise probably will permit the Chinese to increase the tariff to 10 per cent, based upon modern valuations in place of the present 5 per cent. tariff on old valuations which in effect amounts to a 34 per cent. tariff. The Japanese hold to the 5 per cent. tariff as the maximum they will agree to. The British would be willing to have a 7 1/2 per cent. tariff applied, while the Americans would be willing to have the Chinese put into effect even a higher rate than this. The Japanese view is expected to prevail.

CANCEL ALLIED LOANS, SAYS JUSTICE CLARKE

Supreme Court Jurist Insists It Is Business Policy.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—That the war loans made by the United States to the Allies should be "promptly and wholly canceled" was urged by Justice John H. Clarke of the Supreme Court of the United States in an address at the weekly noonday luncheon of the Cleveland Association of Commerce to-day.

After stating that the loans aggregated about nine and one-half billion dollars and with interest now amounted to eleven billions, Justice Clarke said he would consider the proposal to cancel them, first, as a matter of friendship for and justice to the nations which risked all with us and sacrificed much more than we did in support of the great common cause, and second, on the basis of cold, practical business policy.

Quoting many figures, the jurist asserted that our losses of men were less than one to fifty lost by the Allies and that the Allies' loss in money even if we should cancel the loans would be four times as great as ours.

CROATS AND ITALIANS CLASH IN DALMATIA

ROME, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—Disorders between Croats and Italians occurred in Sebenico, Dalmatia, during the visit of the Italian destroyer Riboty to that port, says a dispatch to the Messaggero from Zara to-day. Shots from the destroyers are declared to have been attacked and clubbed when they went ashore.

Friction between the two nationalities is also reported from Spalato.

Conference Doings

DELEGATES of France received their instructions from Paris regarding their course in the submarine controversy, but did not make them known except to Secretary Hughes. Belief was expressed unofficially that the French attitude, while firm on the original demand, does not close the door to a possible compromise.

Washington was convinced that regarding what was done by France regarding submarines, the main objects of the conference would be accomplished and the conference be a success.

Resumption of the conversations between Japan and China on a Shantung settlement were reported likely to be resumed as the result of advice from Tokyo.

It was intimated that Japan might suggest an addition to the four Power treaty stipulating that the islands comprising the mainland of Japan be not included in the terms of the compact.

DEPUTIES ENDORSE BRIAND POSITION

Interparty Crisis Ended by 123 Majority in Vote of Confidence.

RESIGNATION IS OFFERED

Vigorous Debate Over Affairs of Failed Banque Industrielle de Chine.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 27.

The debate and vote of confidence to-day in the Chamber of Deputies following the resignation yesterday of Philippe Berthelot, Director-General of the French Foreign Office, as a result of disclosures connected with the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, proved rather in the nature of an anticlimax. The Government's majority was 123, the vote being 361 for and 238 against. Thus there momentarily ends what is believed to be rather an interparty than an opposition crisis.

Premier Briand was said to have expressed himself as sick of being continually nagged about minor matters while world problems were awaiting settlement, and that if his supporters could not insure this peace would resign and leave others to settle things. Reading between the lines, it may be supposed that he wanted either complete freedom of action or to let another Premier face most difficult tasks. Then if the new Premier should fall France could say: "If only Briand had stayed he would have arranged everything satisfactorily."

PARIS, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies to-day debated Briand Government's responsibility in the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Premier Briand was aggressively attacked by the opposition, and as aggressively defended himself.

The Premier explained the circumstances under which Philippe Berthelot, General Secretary of the Foreign Office, whose resignation yesterday was precipitated by the previous debate in the Chamber on this subject, had intervened to aid the bank, which was headed by Andre Berthelot, his brother. The Premier said he regretted that M. Berthelot had seen fit to resign. He absolved M. Berthelot absolutely, but conceded that if he had seen it probably would not have sent in the same form the telegram M. Berthelot sent to Maurice Cassagne in the United States asking him to intervene with the American banks to have the checks of the Industrial Bank of China protected.

Minister of Justice Bonnevay announced that forty-two informations had been filed against Andre Berthelot, chairman of the board, members of the bank's board and other officials on various charges of irregularities, abuse of confidence and illegal dividends, but that the investigating judge had not yet finished the secret inquiry. If the tribunal found sufficient evidence to justify prosecution, the Minister added, the charges would be vigorously pressed.

Premier Briand announced his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the Government, through agreement with China, to use the Boxer indemnity for the reestablishment of the Industrial Bank of China, with a view to preserving France's material and moral interests in the Far East.

FRENCH CLAIMS AGAIN ATTACKED IN LONDON

Called Strange and Inconsistent With Principles.

LONDON, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—France's claims for a large fleet of submarines are again attacked by the London newspapers. "Doubling any class of naval tonnage seems on the face of it a strange proposition at a conference aimed at reducing armaments," declares the Daily Chronicle. "We cannot pretend to fathom the French motive for such an aggressive attitude."

Impatience with the French demand is expressed by other Liberal newspapers. The Westminster Gazette, characterizing it as extravagant, says: "It emphasizes the all important difference between the spirit and letter of the American proposals for naval limitation."

Falling acceptance of the British scheme of abolition, the American proposal must be pressed persistently," says the Daily News, which finds it impossible to see how a big building program can be justified in the face of Anglo-American pressure.

The Morning Post uses the caption: "Balfour's Great Triumph, America's Faith in Submarine Shaken, and the Times and some other newspapers refer to Mr. Balfour's 'moral victory.'"

FRANCE MIGHT YIELD FOR EUROPEAN TREATY

German Participation to Keep Peace Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. (Associated Press).—Among the suggestions heard to-day was one from French circles, in the form of a hint, that informally while the delegation waited for news of the decisions of the Cabinet in Paris, that France might be willing to agree to a status quo limitation of submarine strength if the other Powers would join with her in a treaty designed to preserve peace in European waters.

As tentatively outlined, such a treaty would be similar in purpose to that just concluded to cover the Pacific, and would have as its signatories France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany.

Should they desire to do so, it was said, the United States and Japan might also participate in the agreement, though the inclusion of the four European Powers, including Germany expressly, would be considered indispensable.

AUSTRIA ASKS CREDIT ON GOBELIN TAPESTRIES

Permission Is Granted by Reparations Commission.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The Austrian Government has requested the Reparations Commission to authorize it to obtain a provisional advance of £3,000,000 by using certain assets pending an arrangement to issue a loan. The commission has replied that it is ready to agree to the use by Austria of her Gobelin tapestries and eventually other assets.

This is the object for which negotiations with Austria are conducted. The New Year by the Austrian Minister in London, who explained Austria's situation to Premier Lloyd George December 23, principally with regard to the question of credits.

STAINES SEES POOR CHANCE FOR GERMANY TO GET CREDIT

Says Bank of England Refuses to Make Any Loans Until German Finances Improve, Which Will Not Be Until Business Methods Are Practiced.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 27.

No concessions have been made to Germany by the Allies in connection with reparations, Hugo Staines, German industrial leader, is quoted here to-day as saying, at the same time asserting that Germany has only a small chance of obtaining the credits which she seeks.

"The Bank of England refuses to make any loans to Germany until German finances improve," he was quoted as saying. "Such improvement will not occur until business methods are practiced in State enterprise."

EUROPE MUST SOLVE ITS OWN PROBLEMS

Continued from First Page.

is over and that the era of peace and hard work is here.

"With that view in mind the Washington Administration looks with favor upon an economic conference to be called by the allied supreme council at its meeting in France.

President Harding is of the opinion that refunding the allied debt in a manner which will safeguard the interests of the United States and show proper consideration of the allied necessities is a large part of the aid which can be rendered.

Holding this view the Administration has not lessened its insistence that Congress will quickly pass the law authorizing the Administration to refund the debt. The bill giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the necessary authority as it came from the House is satisfactory, but when the bill reaches the Senate Democratic Senators succeeded in placing amendments upon it which render it useless for Administration purposes. The bill has been sent back to the Senate Finance Committee, where it is hoped proper alterations will be made.

The President has information that some of the countries of the United States money cannot undertake to pay the principal for twenty-five years. While no official information has been received from the United States, France and Italy have intimated they cannot begin payment of interest for three years.

In the meantime the President believes it would be folly to place restrictions upon the Administration committing it to unreasonable interest terms or to unreasonable time limits within which interest and principal must be paid.

Refunding the debt under proper conditions would enable the Administration to liquidate this frozen obligation, make it negotiable and enable it to aid Europe and the rest of the world to get back to a normal condition of production from which all would profit.

The President's consideration of European economic problems is correlated with his review of American conditions. It was admitted to-day that the Executive has received reports from the Department of Commerce which are distinctly encouraging for American business conditions in 1922. These reports are not sufficiently exact to enable the Administration to place restrictions upon the Administration committing it to unreasonable interest terms or to unreasonable time limits within which interest and principal must be paid.

Improved railroad conditions are usually accompanied by improved business conditions generally and officials of the Administration are made extremely optimistic by this hopeful sign. The Administration will be able to handle the railroad situation through the issuance of its securities without being compelled to ask a single dollar from Congress.

DELEGATES DIVIDED ON CONTROL OF AIR

French Oppose Restriction of Commercial Planes.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.

International regulation of air fighting is to come up for decision before the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

Studies of the possibility of airplanes and balloons and dirigibles being used to destroy cities with gas and explosives are being made by sub-committees of the conference.

A recommendation under which many commercial planes would be classed as military weapons was made to-day in a conference sub-committee. Under the proposal all commercial planes and dirigibles whose pilots have had two years military experience would be classed as military. It is regarded as unlikely that the sub-committee will approve this proposal in its report to the conference. The problem of restricting or restricting the building of planes is complicated by the commercial development of flying. Commercial planes, it is pointed out, could in time of war rapidly be converted to war uses. Delegates fear that in regulating the use of planes they may restrict commercial development.

French delegates are understood to be firm against any restriction of airplane building whatever. The airplanes, they argue, represents the best protection France has against a possibly belligerent Germany.

ITALY'S DEPENDENCE ON NAVY IS URGED

Advisers Point to Her Maritime Commerce.

Italy's hope for prosperity and peace in the world depends in very large measure upon her navy. Vice-Admiral Baron Affronti du Jon expressed his administration's opinion on the subject at a dinner given by the Italian Navy League last night.

The Italian navy and army chiefs are in this country as advisers to the Italian mission to the arms conference and were guests at a dinner given by the league at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Minister Affronti expressed his administration for the common sailor, upon whom he said, depended the real stamina of the navy. He pointed out that Italy's geographical situation is such that she is heavily dependent upon maritime commerce and added that commerce with the United States is perhaps of greater importance to Italy than with any other country.

BRIAND INVITES U. S. TO CANNES PARLEY

Reparations and World Economic Conference to Be Discussed.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Premier Briand has invited the British, American, Italian, Japanese and Belgian Governments to be represented at the allied financial and economic conference to be held at Cannes January 6. The program will include questions of reparations and the calling of an international economic conference.

The Reparations Commission is to examine immediately the measures to be adopted toward Germany in view of a new breach by that country concerning the deliveries of industrial coke to France. The reduced amount of the deliveries is said not to be due to unavoidable circumstances but to the reluctance of German manufacturers to supply coke for aid in the mineral industry in Lorraine.

Premiers Briand and Lloyd George, it is said, are agreed on the necessity for organizing such a conference on sufficient basis to grapple not only with the European financial problem but with the world's economic problems. The meeting at Cannes will fix the date for the conference, which it is expected will follow somewhat the system of work adopted at the financial conference at Brussels last year, but it is proposed to make the forthcoming gathering a conference of Governments, so that the results will be more binding in character. General opinion among the sponsors of the conference appears to be that every great industrial and agricultural country must be represented if anything definite is to be accomplished, and Germany, Austria and the new States, which so greatly need economic advice, will likely be included.

There is still doubt in some minds as to the efficiency of Russia's participation in view of conditions in that country. London is most frequently mentioned as the place for holding the conference, although Holland, Switzerland and Belgium are also being talked of. In view of the urgency of applying a remedy for the growing financial ills the conference may meet by the end of January or the beginning of February.

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